

The official communique describing the Japanese suggestions was the most voluminous yet issued. Features of the Nippon proposals may be summed up in these ten points:

1. Suggests that the conference in dealing with the affairs of China limit itself to the adjustment of foreign relations of that country, leaving the Chinese to work out their domestic problems.
2. Pledges the Japanese Government to avoid any violation of Chinese national rights that may be construed as intervention in Chinese internal affairs.
3. Declares that Japan is entirely uninterested in any territorial ambition in China.
4. Disclaims the assertion of special rights or privileges in commercial dealing with China and expresses willingness to welcome fair and open competition.
5. Announces its readiness to acquiesce in an agreement with other powers on the question of extraterritoriality.
6. Specifically disclaims selfish ambitions and expresses the willingness to assist in establishing peaceful conditions in the Far East.
7. Assents to the purpose of the conference to "discuss principles and policies," but deprecates the discussion of "innumerable minor matters."
8. Adheres without conditions or reservations to the principle of the "open door" and equal opportunity in China.
9. Conveys assurance to the Chinese delegation of a desire to cultivate the happiest relations with the people of China.
10. Expresses a desire to contribute toward China's ambitions for "just and legitimate aspirations."

While the Japanese statement is lacking in tangible and definite pledges it created a generally favorable impression as providing the basis for discussion that will result in more substantial suggestions.

**Cooperation Succeeds Spheres.**  
The Japanese announcement inspired the spokesman for the British delegation to call attention to this statement made by Under Secretary Harmsworth of the Foreign Office two days ago:

"The policy of spheres of influence in China has been superseded by one of international cooperation, and the further development of this policy will no doubt form one of the subjects of discussion at Washington."

British comment on this declaration established it as the controlling influence in shaping the course of the delegates of that country in the conference. The decision to express in advance its sympathy with the plans of the United States Government for an amicable adjustment of Far Eastern matters coincides with the previous statements of the French, the Italian and the Belgian delegates. With this friendly background the members of the American delegation are inclined to hold an optimistic view of the outlook for a satisfactory understanding regarding Asiatic matters and to express the belief that the problems involved will be solved with less friction than was expected.

In approaching the subject, however, it is realized by American, British and Japanese spokesmen that the treaty of alliance between Great Britain and Japan is going to prove an embarrassing stumbling block. The attitude of this Government regarding the alliance is clearly established and its views are concurred in by most of the other nations participating in the conference as well as by some of the British Dominions.

**Criticism Stirs Resentment.**  
There is no question that criticism and opposition to the compact between Great Britain and Japan has provoked a very deep feeling of resentment on the part of the Tokyo Government and its representatives in Washington. This, however, has not been permitted to crop above the surface, for the reason that the matter has not been even informally discussed by either the American, Japanese or British delegates to date.

Japan also is understood to hold a feeling of grievance against Great Britain mainly because the guarantee provided by the treaty were only once invoked, and that was at the instance of the latter country. This was on August 18, 1914, when Japan entered the war on the side of the Allies and against Germany. Japanese sentiment was divided between the two groups of belligerents, with the universal national feeling that the Nipponese Government should take advantage of the opportunity afforded for expansion in the Asiatic mainland—an influence that finally resulted in the conquest of the German province of Kiau Chang in the Shantung Peninsula.

It since has developed that Lord Grey, the British Foreign Minister at that time, did not favor the entrance of Japan into the war, but was overruled by the majority of the British Cabinet. At any rate, there appears to be no doubt that the guarantee under the Anglo-Japanese alliance treaty were invoked by Great Britain and that Japan rendered services of tremendous value to her powerful European ally, for which she has not to date received a satisfactory "quid pro quo."

Consideration of the Anglo-Japanese treaty by the Committee on Far Eastern Affairs and finally by the conference will be taken up in connection with the discussion of the ten points contained in the formula of general principles submitted by the Chinese

### Conference Doings

DELEGATES learned that the force of public opinion was of more weight than diplomatic negotiation, and in all their consideration of the American programme on naval limitation not a fact or figure was presented to change the fundamental principles. Japan led the delegates of the Big Nine in expressing a desire to help China and an adherence to the open door.

The American delegation reiterated its statement that Japan must adhere to the 5-5-2 ratio.

Washington heard that M. Briand and Secretary Hughes had discussed the question of France's army and navy in preparation for the French Premier's speech on Monday.

delegation speaking for the Pekin Government.

**Treaty Sure to Be Scrapped.**  
There does not appear to be the slightest doubt in the minds of the most active participants of the conference that the treaty will be scrapped and that there will be substituted an instrument in kind. The statement of Admiral Kato that the Japanese delegation will ask for greater concessions in the way of sea armaments than provided in the Hughes formula is interpreted by diplomatic authorities to reflect the conviction of the Japanese Government on this point. The conclusion exists in this quarter that Japan, anticipating the fate of the treaty, desires to fortify herself as adequately as possible to make up for the loss of protection to her interests that it was supposed to afford.

American officials declined to comment to-day regarding either the treaty or any feature of the Far Eastern situation beyond calling attention to the statement made by Admiral Kato in behalf of Japan.

There were no actual developments of a public character regarding the controversy between the United States on the one hand and Great Britain and Japan on the other over the subject of naval armaments. It was stated on unofficial authority that the committee of Admirals, headed by Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt and the technical experts, is still engaged in checking up the formula relative to capital ships. It was definitely said that the subject of submarines and auxiliary craft had not been considered.

### Naval Plan Is Explained.

The American delegation did take occasion to clear up any misunderstandings that might exist in the delegates' mind regarding the application of the naval plan proposed by it as affecting specific types of ships. It was explained by an official representing the delegation that the capital ships had been taken up first because the subject provided the most reasonable basis for determining the relative needs of the navies of the United States, Great Britain and Japan.

It was believed to be judicious to make the beginning there and to let the results regulate and determine the ratio of submarines and auxiliary ships. This statement was accompanied by the assurance that up to date the American schedule of proposed reductions in the navies of the three countries had "stood every test."

A reflection of the British popular view of the American naval proposal does not appear to favor the spirited resistance of Lord Beatty to it. The First Lord of the Admiralty is shown to have expressed his disapproval of the American plan not only regarding submarines but its perspective application to every other type of warship. Up to date his opposition has not figured in the public discussion regarding it.

### FIXING NAVY STRENGTH OF FRANCE AND ITALY

**Other Powers May Let Them Settle Own Ratio.**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19. (Associated Press).—Influences are stirring beneath the surface of the Arms Limitation Conference which may soon bring the French and Italian navies prominently into the picture with those of Great Britain, Japan and the United States in the shaping of a programme of reduction and limitation. It is now felt in some quarters that a beginning could be made on the purely European aspect of the naval problem, paralleling the larger discussion involving the Pacific naval forces chiefly.

In this connection the view is expressed in American circles that the United States and probably Great Britain and Japan would be entirely agreeable to any probable building programme upon which either France or Italy might wish to embark.

The most difficult phase of the Franco-Italian naval question would be the establishment of a ratio of strength as between the two. It is said to be improbable that any of the other three powers would care to make a suggestion on that point. As the two navies are not in the scale of large navies and the balance they maintain against each other is not a matter directly affecting the United States or Japan and affecting Great Britain only to a slight degree, it seems to most officers that it might well be left to the naval experts of France and Italy to seek an agreement on this point between themselves.

### 10,000 TON TANKER LAUNCHED.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. BATH, Me., Nov. 19.—When the 10,000-ton steel tank ship, New Jersey, was launched this afternoon from the yard of the Texas Steamship Company, she was christened with American champagne by Mrs. Hans Friedrick, formerly of New York.

### JAPAN'S DESIRE ONLY TO KEEP THE MUTSU

**Latest Battleship Cost \$38,000,000 and Now in Commission.**

### U. S. TO REMAIN FIRM

**'Five - Five - Three' Ratio Reached After Long Consideration.**

### JAPAN'S DEFENCE VIEWS

**Geographical Position Seen as Free From Every Enemy Menace.**

By GRASER SCHORNSTHEIMER.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. NEW YORK, Nov. 19. (Associated Press).—After a calm study of a day or two the announcement by Admiral Kato does not assume such great proportions as was first believed.

In effect the Japanese wish to keep their latest, largest and best modern battleship the Mutsu. Also they wish a greater tonnage in ships which must be classed as coast defense vessels. That is about all there is to it.

The Mutsu represents a completed investment of about \$38,000,000, and very naturally Japan does not wish to lose her as she is complete and in service, a fact which was not made clear in the American plan. She was laid down at Yokosuka dock yard in June, 1918, and was launched a year ago last May. The following details are approximate: Extreme length about 700 feet; maximum beam about 101 feet. Her normal displacement is 33,800 tons and at her full load she displaces about 35,600 tons and draws 30.75 feet of water.

### Eight 16-Inch Guns.

She carries eight 16-inch 45-calibre guns, each said to fire a shell weighing 2,460 pounds from her main battery. They are mounted two in a turret and the turrets arranged on the centre line of the ship, as in our Michigan class of battleships. The secondary battery consists of twenty 5.5-inch 50-calibre guns and the anti-aircraft battery of four 3-inch 50-calibre guns on high angle mounts. The torpedo battery consists of eight 21-inch tubes, four mounted above the water line and four below.

The vessel is very well protected. The main belt is of twelve inches and the turret and conning tower are even heavier. It is said the entire protection against high angle shell fire and air-plane bombs totals no less than seven inches. This armor precludes the possibility of the ship's decks being damaged by aircraft bombs and gives very reasonable protection against long range shell fire. Blunters protect the vessel's hull against torpedoes.

Turbines of the very latest design supply the motive force of 8,000 horse power for a normal speed of twenty-three knots. The Mutsu is said to have made even more on trial. The ship's fuel is of both coal and oil. Of course it would be more desirable to have the ship run entirely by oil, but oil is rather scarce in Japan, the best source for oil being Borneo, nearly a thousand miles away. There is only one vessel in the United States Navy carrying 16 guns and, under the American plan as originally stated, she will be the only vessel carrying 16 inch guns to be retained by the United States. The addition of a single vessel of the same class, only a little more powerful, to the Japanese navy would mean that in this respect we would be outnumbered by a little better than two to one, because both of the Japanese battleships are slightly more powerful than the Maryland. The Maryland has a normal displacement of 32,800 tons and the Negato and the Mutsu displace normally about 33,800 tons.

The Maryland has a speed of 21 knots, while both the Japanese vessels have speeds of 23 knots or better. The Maryland's guns fire a shell weighing about 1,600 pounds, while the Japanese battleships are said to fire a shell weighing about 2,460 pounds.

### Japan Launches Warship.

Japan evidently does not intend to stop her warship building until the present conference is brought to a successful conclusion. That fact is made very plain by the launching of the super-dreadnought Kaga at the plant of the Kawasaki company at Kobe a few days ago. The Kaga is a sister ship to the super-dreadnought Tosa, which is building at the Mitsubishi company's plant at Nagasaki.

For some time the idea has been prevalent that Japan would slow down her naval construction because of the conference, but this launching of the Kaga seems to rout it. The original intention was to launch the Kaga last month, but a shipbuilding strike last August delayed the action. It is evident that rush construction must have taken place to bring the vessels from the stocks at such an early date.

The Kaga was laid down a year ago last March and should be completed some time next year or in the very early part of 1923, unless construction is stopped in the meantime. Her sister ship, the Tosa, was laid down in September, 1919, and it is reported, will be launched next month.

These are tremendous ships. We have never launched anything approaching their displacement of 40,000 tons. The battleship Maryland, of 32,800 tons, is our largest. The reported details of the Kaga: Length, 260 meters; extreme beam, about 108 feet; and normal draft, 31 feet. At full load the vessel should displace close to 44,000 tons. Ten 16-calibre 16-inch guns mounted in five turrets, arranged on the centre line of the ship, as in our battleships of the New York class, compose the main battery. These guns are said to fire a shell weighing 2,460 pounds, giving a total main battery broadside of about 24,600 pounds, as against 16,784 for our Maryland. The secondary battery consists of twenty 5.5-inch 50-calibre guns mounted high above the waterline. These guns are the vessel's protection against destroyer and submarine attack. One anti-aircraft battery consists of four 3-inch 50-calibre guns on high angle mounts. The torpedo battery will consist of eight 21-inch tubes, four mounted on deck and four in submerged positions.

### JAPAN IS BACK OF CHINA IN 10 POINTS, OPEN DOOR

Continued from First Page.

tion that existing difficulties in China lie no less in her domestic situation than in her external relations. We are anxious to see peace and unity reestablished at the earliest possible moment, but we want to avoid all action that may be construed as an intervention in the internal affairs of China. All that this conference can achieve, it seems to us, is to adjust China's foreign relations, leaving her domestic situation to be worked out by the Chinese themselves.

The Japanese delegation wishes to assure the Chinese delegation and the whole conference that Japan has every desire to cultivate the happiest relations with China. This is an avowed aim of making whatever contributions we are capable of toward China's realization of her just and legitimate aspirations. We are entirely uninterested in any policy of territorial aggrandizement in any part of China. We adhere without condition or reservation to the principle of the "open door and equal opportunity" in China. We look to China in particular for the supply of raw materials essential to our industrial life and for foodstuffs as well. In the purchase of such materials from China, as in all our trade relations with that country, we do not claim any special rights or privileges, and we welcome fair competition with all nations. With regard to the question of the abolition of extra-territoriality, which is perhaps one of the most important questions proposed by the Chinese delegation, it is our intention to join with other delegations in the endeavor to come to an arrangement in a harmonious and satisfactory manner to all parties. We have come to this conference not to advance our own selfish interest, we have come to cooperate with all nations interested for the purpose of assuring peace in the Far East and friendship among nations.

The Japanese delegation understands that the principal object of the conference is to establish in common accord policies and principles which are to guide the future actions of the nations here represented. Although we are ready to explain or discuss any proposal which in the wisdom of the conference is taken up, we should regret undue protraction of the discussions by detailed examination of innumerable minor matters.

### Five More Pledges to China.

General acceptance of the principles of the open door and expressions of sympathy with the aspirations of China were expressed by representatives of Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium and Portugal.

Like the Japanese statement, they omitted all reference to the proposal made by China that all secret agreements relative to China be laid upon the table and were confined to herence to general principles. Many reservations may be read into them and the real discussion of China's problems is still to come.

"Belgium," said Baron de Cartier, "will take part willingly in all the measures that this conference may adopt to ensure the territorial integrity of China and to furnish her with the means to overcome her present difficulties."

"Belgium will unreservedly favor the

### FINE WARSHIP LAUNCHED AND HEADS FOR SCRAP PILE

**West Virginia, Latest Addition to U. S. Navy, Leaves Ways at Newport News.**

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Nov. 19.—The super-dreadnought West Virginia, newest addition to the American navy and scheduled to grace the scrap pile within a few months under the reduction programme, was successfully launched to-day at the plant of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company. Miss Alice Mann of Bramwell, Va., christened the ship as she glided from the ways.

The American naval reduction plan as presented to the armament conference provides for the scrapping of the West Virginia. If the American plan is agreed to the dreadnought, to-day about 65 per cent. complete, will never be finished and never plough the seas bearing the Stars and Stripes.

The West Virginia is one of the same class and power as the Maryland, soon to be commissioned. Somewhere among Government stores are eight 16-inch rifles made especially to fit her four gun turrets. She would be able when completed to steam at almost a 23 knot speed; she is built so as to be almost invulnerable to torpedo attack; she carries a bulk of the hardest armor ever rolled, so thick that a man might walk on its upper edge where it protrudes beyond the skin of the ship without her watertightness. No device that American genius and war experience has combined to produce has been omitted from the ship's fighting equipment.

The spectacle of this giant fighting machine—the product of years of concentrated effort of mind and body by

### JAPAN NOT DISPOSED TO ANALYZE PAST

**Satisfied to Rest Content on Speech of Kato.**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19. (Associated Press).—Representative Japanese were disposed to rest content to-night with Admiral Baron Kato's exposition before the Big Nine of Japan's attitude toward China, believing it admirably presented the standpoint of Japan and scarcely needed any elucidation. They expressed the belief it would convince the world of Japan's sincere intentions as to China.

The statement was regarded as confirming forecasts that Japan seeks at the conference a declaration of broad principles and policies in the Far East which would guide all nations in the future, and is inclined to look with disfavor upon an analysis of the past, believing such might unnecessarily cause friction.

Chinese delegation officials commenting on Japan's pronouncement to-day on the Chinese proposals expressed gratification but asserted that Japan had declared her attitude toward China based on such principles "but never adhered to."

"We hope," one high member of the Chinese delegation said, "Japan means what she says and will carry out in detail what she says in principle. It may be that Japan, giving expression to them before a conference of this sort composed of the great Powers, means what she says."

### POWERS MAY REVISE CHINA'S FINANCES

**Cancellation of Boxer Indemnity and New Tariff Suggested.**

### ALIEN HELP NEEDED

**Monthly Deficit Grows and Foreign Debt Becomes Burdensome.**

By K. K. KAWAKAMI.

Special Correspondent to THE NEW YORK HERALD. TOKIO.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. NEW YORK, Nov. 19. (Associated Press).—It is all very well for us to hitch our wagon to the star, but we must see to it that the wagon is sound.

In examining the Chinese memorandum now before the conference, one feels that China has hitched her wagon to the star. The inevitable question is: "Is China sound?" Critics certainly are not lacking who think China not only unsound, but rotten, and rotten to the core. Critical observers like J. O. P. Bland are dead sure about it.

Such extreme views cannot be shared by sympathetic critics. We think that China, in spite of many deadly symptoms, is not hopelessly sick. With the sympathetic assistance of friendly nations, of which America must be the leader, China may turn a new leaf and become a united, orderly and organized nation.

China herself must admit that foreign assistance is absolutely necessary for her regeneration. Her memorandum intimates abhorrence of anything that savors of foreign interference. But she must know that foreign supervision in some of her administrative branches has conferred a great material benefit upon her.

One of the most difficult problems for China is the readjustment of her finances. It is a matter of common knowledge that the Government at Peking has for years been upon the verge of bankruptcy.

To-day the monthly deficit of the Chinese Government amounts to \$3,000,000. Its foreign debt, making due allowance for the recent fall in foreign exchange, exceeds \$2,000,000,000.

With a deficit of \$3,000,000 every month how does the Chinese Government manage to continue its existence? In the past it has existed mainly, almost entirely, by borrowing foreign loans in the most reckless manner. It has been ready to offer almost any concession for ready cash, for that has been the only means by which the Government could eke out an existence. Foreign money lenders, including Japanese, have vied with one another in taking advantage of this condition and offering loans for railway and mining concessions.

Fortunately or unfortunately for China, the advent of the new international consortium has put an end to this money borrowing on the part of the Chinese Government. The interested Powers have agreed not to compete with one another in advancing loans to China. The international bankers think it unwise, under the present chaotic conditions in China, to make loans to Peking. The result is that the Chinese Government is at its wit's end. I have before me the China year book for 1921-22. It says:

"The reorganization of the whole financial system of China, admitted by common consent to be a pressing necessity, still meets with the insuperable difficulties, of which the unsettled condition of the country is not the least. Ever since the Chang Hsun coup in 1917, the authority of the central Government has been merely nominal even in those provinces which still recognize their allegiance to Peking. Little or no revenue, other than that from foreign control, ever finds its way from the provinces to Peking. On the contrary, the Government is constantly black-mailed by Tsuchens and militarists for funds with which to pacify their huge standing armies, the pay of which is 'always in arrears.'"

That is the financial condition which confronts China as the representatives of the interested nations sit at the conference table at Washington and listen to the high aspirations voiced by China's delegates. How are the friendly Powers going to meet that condition? It must be met somehow if their professions of desire to help China means anything.

One thing the nations may do for China at this conference is the cancellation of the balance of the Boxer indemnity. That will relieve China of a yearly payment of some \$8,877,000.

Another thing the conference may do is to raise the customs tariff. China's annual receipts from import duties amount to some \$225,000,000. If the present tariff, which was fixed more than twenty years ago, is revised equitably, that revenue will increase at least to \$50,000,000.

### FEDERATION OF LABOR FOR ARMS LIMIT PLAN

**Puts Nation's Workers Upon Record for Ending War.**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19. (Associated Press).—Organized labor, through the American Federation of Labor executive council, to-day indorsed as a magnificent proposal the American plan for reduction and limitation of naval armament.

The Federation executive council embodied its indorsement in a resolution which declared:

"We record the position of America's workers, for whom we speak, as being in absolute accord with the utmost degree of disarmament, with the utmost effort to destroy the machinery of war and to make unnecessary and impossible the appetites, the jealousies, the rivalries and the intrigue that lead to war."

### PROPOSAL TO ABOLISH SUBMARINE UNLIKELY

**May Be Effort to Limit Size of Future Craft.**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19. (Associated Press).—Submarines are certain to figure largely in deliberations of naval experts of the "Big Five" group now in progress. That is one feature of the American proposals for reduction and limitation of naval strength which the British have indicated a desire to discuss.

It is regarded as virtually certain, however, that the experts will find themselves in agreement that submarines have a very definite place in naval warfare, a legitimate recognized place, and that no serious proposal to abolish under water craft will be advanced.

There may be some effort to limit the

### GUINY

**Announce Their Renewal and the OPENING of the NEW SHOP**

just across the street at

12 EAST 48TH STREET

on Monday, November 21st

A New Department for FROCKS and GOWNS

available for all occasions has been added

To establish the new address

GUINY will continue the Sale of

HATS

at \$10, \$15, \$20

Formerly Priced \$20-\$50.

**Kurzman**  
Importer  
Fifth Avenue & 35th St.  
Semi-Annual  
**Clearance Sale**  
Imported Models  
TRIMMED HATS  
FURS COATS  
GOWNS SUITS WRAPS  
Handbags Sweaters Novelties  
BEGINNING  
**MONDAY NOVEMBER 21st**  
During this Sale We Shall Offer  
Better Values  
Lower Prices  
than on any previous occasion

**Tappé inc.**  
9 West 57 St. New York  
The only original Tappé  
No connection with any other shop using a similar name.  
**Final Clearance Sale**  
Hats  
7.00 to 15.00 and up  
Gowns  
50.00 and upward  
No C. O. D.'s  
No Credits  
**Charvet et Cie**  
FOURRURES  
18 West 57th Street New York  
LUXURIOUS warmth—sumptuous elegance in Charvet's wrap-coat of eastern mink. Shielding Madame from the cold... or gracing her natural charm... très distingué.  
And in the Ready to Wear Salon  
A collection of other unusual Charvet models. Mole from \$275, Hudson seal from \$300, Caracul from \$400 and Broadtail from \$1500.